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as in *Ad Att.* 8.4.3, 9.10.4; or *Gnaeus noster*, as in 9.1.2, 9.10.4. However, the other names are used more frequently, as in *Ad Att.* 1.20.1 *Cincius noster*; 9.11A.2 de *Pompeio nostro*; *Ad Fam.* 10.6.1 *Furnius noster*. *Mi Tiro* occurs freely in the epistles of Cicero to Tiro, and *Mi Cicero* is the usual form of addressing Cicero. Compare with this the use of *Mi Secunde* in the epistles of Trajan to Pliny the Younger.

The praenomen was Italian in origin, and only by transplanting or through imitation did it find a place among the non-Italic races. Its passing is well illustrated by the *Scriptores Historiae Augustae*. The long list, in 7.7, of those who were killed by Commodus contains no praenomen, and that in 10.13, of 41 men killed by Severus, has only one, L. *Stilonem*, perhaps as a compliment to L. *Aelius Stilo Praeconinus* (*Suetonius, De Grammaticis* 3; *Gellius* 12.4.5). Though the non-Roman element was becoming more and more important, what is said of a few of the Emperors sets forth conditions for private individuals existing long before: compare

28.3.1 *Probus oriundus e Pannonia, civitate Sirmiensi, nobiliore matre quam patre*; 29.3.1 *Firmo patria Seleucia fuit*; 29.7.1 *Saturninus oriundus fuit Gallus*; 29.12.1 *Proculo patria Albingauni fuere, positi in Alpibus maritimis . . . huic uxor virago . . . nomine Samso*; 29.14.1 *Bonosus domo Hispaniensi fuit, origine Britannus, Galla tamen matre, ut ipse dicebat, rhetoris filius, ut ab aliis comperi, paedagogi litterarii*.

The cognomen, as more definite than the nomen, was generally used in the time of Cicero for men of action, as Caesar, Cicero, Catilina, Cato. But there was no fixed principle guiding the selection either then or later, as is shown by the winning names of the twelve Caesars: the title Augustus, the pet name Caligula, the praenomina Tiberius and Titus, the nomina Claudius and Vitellius, the cognomina Nero, Galba, Otho, Vespasianus and Domitianus.

The nomen is generally used to designate a great writer of early times, the cognomen for one of a later generation. Yet there are variations, as in *Martial* 1.61 *Maro, Flaccus, Naso* (compare 12.3.1), and in 14.185, 186, 192, *Maro and Naso*. The best illustration of a divided usage is *M. Cicero* or *M. Tullius*. *Augustine* (*De Civitate Dei* 22.6) has *eloquentissimus omnium Marcus Tullius Cicero*. In contrast with this fulness of expression *Arnobius* (3.6) has *Tullius Romani disertissimus generis*; and *Tertullian* (*Apol.* 11) has *quis ex illis deis vestris . . . eloquentior Tullio*. As we have already shown, *Tullius* is the more honorable term in *Fronto*; but in *Gellius* it is either *M. Cicero* or *M. Tullius*, and both are used in the same connections (13.22.6; 10.24.1; 17.2.5; 13.25.22; 15.3.7); and a statement may begin with one and end with the other (10.3.7, 8; 13, 25.4, 7; 13.25.22, 27).

IV. Names of Women

The *Epitome* by *Julius Paris* (7) has the following:

Antiquarum mulierum frequenti in usu praenomina fuerunt Rutilla, Caesellia, Rodacilla, Murrula, Burra, a colore dicta. Illa praenomina a virilibus tracta sunt, Gaia, Lucia, Publia, Numeria.

But the women who stand out in early Roman history have only the nomen—*Lucretia, Verginia, Veturia, Volumnia, Cornelia, Clodia*. Cicero uses *Terentia* and *Tullia*, or *mea Tulliola*. Judging by *Suetonius*, we may say that this type was maintained till the time of Caesar, for in his life of Caesar (50) he mentions, in connection with Caesar, *Postumia, Lollia, Tertulla, Mucia, Servilia*. A similar list, in *Aug.* 62, has *Livia Drusilla* also. Compare with these *Claudius* 26, *Aemilia Lepida, Livia Medullina, Plautia Urgulanilla, Aelia Paetina, Valeria Messalina*; *Nero* 35, *Poppaea Sabina, Statilia Messalina*; and *Galba* 3, *Mummia Achaica, Livia Ocellina*. These passages indicate that there had taken place a change in the names of women similar to that in the names of men. Though but few women are mentioned by *Ammianus*, they, like the men, have only one name. As illustrations we give only the following: 28.1.8 *Maxima*; 28 *Claritas et Flaviana*; 44 *Rufina*; 47 *Hesychia*; 49 *Fausiana* and *Anepsia*.*

Most Roman names are, for us, merely names and nothing more. They have even less significance than *Secundus, Tertia, Quintus*, and *Septima* had for the early Romans. The suggestiveness of the names must have varied with different generations. The name *Brutus* suggests stupidity, aristocratic leadership and Republican zealotry. To translate in accord with the early content would be like showing to what vile uses the Great Alexander might be put. 'And you, Duncie' is far, far from 'Et tu, Brute'; nor would it do to translate *Arria's* *vocem immortalem ac paene divinam, "Paete, non dolet"* (*Pliny, Epp.* 3.16.6) by 'Blinky, it doesn't hurt', even though the words might have suited some trivial event, in some far-off century. The personal coloring of other names also faded and another took its place in later centuries. If an artist could paint a picture showing the general change, it would have a gentilis color at the beginning and a paganus color at the close.

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REVIEW

First Latin By Charles Upson Clark and Josiah Bethea Game. Chicago: Atkinson, Mentzer and Company (1917). Pp. VIII + 353. \$1.12.

A new book for beginners must challenge attention chiefly by something new in the method of attack, or by something new in the marshalling of old facts. First Latin, by Messrs. Clark and Game, has several new features. It "is not designed primarily to prepare for

*The names created for lyric and epic poetry are another branch of the general subject. In these the rhythmical element is all important, whether they are found in lyric or in hexameter measures, but that element is not personal. This theme is outside of my subject, yet I may refer to my article *Names in the Metrical Technique of the Aeneid*, in *The Latin Leaflet*, Nos. 145-146 (March 26, April 2, 1906).

Caesar" (3); so certain things are possible that otherwise could not well be introduced. In accordance with the doctrine of supervised study, a large part of the work "is to be done *in class*" (4). There is a division into required parts and optional parts; the latter contain riddles, puns, nursery rhymes; short paragraphs on Roman history, religion, men of letters; selections from Viri Romae, stories of Benjamin Franklin and of Benjamin West; conversations, e. g. on making maple sugar; a few selections from mediaeval writers; the Ten Commandments and the Pater Noster. It would indeed be an indifferent pupil that would confine himself to the required parts. There are interesting lists of names of trees, plants, animals, parts of the body, abbreviations, etc. The vocabulary therefore is inevitably wider than in most first year books, but the authors have "purposely selected words which are close to the life and thinking of high-school pupils", and also closely related to English derivatives. In short they have striven to make Latin popular, to appeal to those that may take but one year of it, and still to prepare for Caesar. In a general way they have adopted the block system of presenting paradigms.

This wider scope will doubtless be welcome to many teachers whose circumstances permit them to stray from the Caesarian highway. The reviewer is very conscious of the merits of these innovations, as they are well worth trying out in actual practice. He regrets, therefore, all the more keenly that the book, in its present form, is marred in many places by things that should be improved or corrected before it can wisely be turned over to young pupils.

While reading this book, the reviewer was reminded of Pliny's dictum, that it is wise ad imitandum optima quaeque proponere. He believes that it is desirable from the outset to teach pupils to avoid certain common errors in translation; he would welcome with joy a beginners' book that should quote verbatim the rules for *shall* and *will*, as given in such a book as Robins and Perkins, Introduction to the Study of Rhetoric. If this is not feasible, at least let us refrain from putting before pupils such sentences as "When the-moon will-be (is) full, we-shall-go-walking" (page 22); "Where will-you-be tomorrow? Tomorrow we-shall-be in the-villa" (28); "Would-you-like to-make a-trip in-one of those-machines?" (114). Add the wrong translation of the paradigm of the future tense, on page 43. The first year is none too early to teach the proper translation of the genitive case; would anyone, outside of a Latin book, dream of saying "a road of the forest" (*silvae via*, 39), instead of using *in* or *through*? Cannot even beginners be saved from such things as "the Germans having been conquered" (166), and the definition of *is* by "that, that one" (133)?

Word order is treated very briefly on page 64, doubtless as adequately as it can be treated in so short a space. A note to teachers (65) advises them "not to stress word order in written or oral exercises". If correct word order is not demanded in first year work, it becomes needlessly difficult to get pupils to use correct order later. Word order is, of course, exceedingly elastic; still it seems a pity for children to be fed on the rarer, rather than the commoner, orderings: "puero bono" (47); "negotium magnum" (169); "arare bene" (71); "spatiemur in silva" (78); "ludamus in faeno" (117); "erunt cras" (127); "nihil legatis respondebit" (107); "tuo patre" (107); "Animalia omnia fere" (125); "meae litterae", "mei liberi", "nostra schola" (189), with no explanation or indication of emphasis. Brief and excellent are the statements in Lane-Morgan, 1139 ff., and in The Classical Journal 8.364-365.

Only too often we find things that are misleading, or even positively wrong. Le Roux's School of the Vestal Virgins (81) gives a wrong impression of the number of the Vestals. The noun or the pronoun in the ablative absolute "must be a different one from the subject of the main sentence" (164); why mention subject alone? On page 231 we read that "Clauses in indirect discourse are object clauses". A pupil's first notions of things persist—it is needful, therefore, that they be as correct as possible; surely it is common to classify under indirect discourse clauses that are subjects of passive verbs. Objectionable are "Dona puellis portabunt" (49); "Caesar suis auxilium misit, Caesar sent aid to his (men)" (129); "Liber tibi mittetur" (127); "Quadam die" (236); "Occupo, I-seize, I-occupy" (25); it is dangerous to allow the same run of letters. "The word which takes the ablative" (109) is intended to mean 'the word which is *put in* the ablative'. In connection with "The generals came to us at-Rome" (127), no caution is given that a locative is not to be used. The difference between the substantival and the adjectival forms of the interrogative is not brought out adequately (137-138). Why do we find "Quae ex puellis" (152)? or "Opera, plur., efforts, pains" (177)? There are many imperfections that should be perfects (young pupils are only too prone to regard the two as interchangeable), e. g., "He went to town to buy a horse. Ad oppidum ibat ut equum emeret: indirect, Dixit se ad oppidum ire", etc. (232). Further, the pupil will think that *ire* represents a direct 'I went'. Caius Iulius Caesar (52, 270, 277) is as real a person as T. B. Aldrich's Marjorie Daw. In a table of abbreviations (52) we find "C. Caius (pron. Gaius); Cn. Cnaeus (pron. Gnaeus)". It seems a thousand pities to print among the paradigms (303) "ivi (ii) ivisti, etc., iveram iveras, etc., ivero iveris, etc."

On some other matters, difference of opinion is possible. Some persons will feel that notes for teachers are out of place in the body of a book for pupils; and they will believe that the use of hyphens (regular up to page 163) in such expressions as "we-will-be", "the-savages", "you-will-have-been-named", is a needlessly prolonged device. Many metrical quotations are given; would it not have been well to quote the ictus marks in these? The paragraph on the subjunctive (201) says not a word about the futurity that lies in the mood; yet this futurity gives clearness (and unity) to most of the subjunctive constructions. How can the rule for the so-called less vivid condition (when it comes in due time) be made rational and intelligible to a youngster if he does not realize that the subjunctive expresses one type of futurity? The map of Italy on page 306 is an admirable feature, but it is too crowded and too indistinct.

Misprints are relatively few, still they are too numerous to be condoned. We all know that pupils have great respect for a printed book; maxima debetur puero reverentia.

Fortunately, almost all of these matters can easily be improved or corrected in a second edition, and the meritorious features of the book make it certain that it will be emended. Two years ago Professor Clark wrote, in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 9.59, that he and Professor Game had "skimmed off the cream" of mediaeval Latin literature for their First and Second Year Latin Books. There is not very much of it in First Latin, but the merits of this book, and the announcement just quoted, make us anticipate with interest and pleasure the coming of the second book.

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